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The Times.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
 H. G. OTIS,
 President and General Manager.
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 W. M. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

"The Times" has a larger bona-fide circulation than any other newspaper published in Southern California.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Gen. Wolseley replies to Salisbury in the House of Lords. Macbeth wins the Kentucky Derby. A California private land claim patented. Street duel in Sutter City. Yesterday's base-ball games. Death by a prominent San Diegoan. Outlook for the Nevada Republican Convention today. Tennessee Democrats still balloting. Governor. Two labor conventions to be held in Cincinnati. The town of Goldendale, Wash., nearly destroyed by fire. Investigation of the sugar trust begun in New York. Archbishop Segher's successor appointed. The Southern Pacific Company in no hurry to build to San Diego. Fire at Vallejo. The mystery of Gen. Boem's death becomes deeper. The Brazilian Senate passes the bill abolishing slavery. San Francisco refiners cutting rates on sugar. Arrest of the leader of the Sonora train-robbers. German bark burned at sea. The Southern Pacific and its branches consolidated. Dr. Mackenzie's opinion of Emperor Frederick's case. Several important decisions by the United States Supreme Court. Great losses by floods along the Mississippi. Terrible accident on the Atchafalaya. Proceedings of the Methodist Conference in New York. Large amount of oil burned in Pennsylvania. A San José editor held for libel. Attempted robbery at Elko, Nev. Proceedings in Congress. Secret sessions of the Senate on treaties, etc., not to be abolished. Nothing done with the nomination of Melville W. Fuller.

ON his triumphal march through la belle France, Boulanger is received with such a mingling of pent-up enthusiasm and ripe eggs as must fully satisfy his craving for notoriety.

THE important news telegraphed from Boston that John L. Sullivan is to appear there tonight—in costumes worn by him before the Prince of Wales. The snobocracy of the Atlantic Coast is pushing that of the old country very close.

THE whole of the present week will be occupied in the House by the debate on the Tariff Bill. Several leading spirits on both sides of the House are announced to speak and the debate will be brought to a close at the end of the week.

THE Democratic Convention will only get as far as the appointment of committees today and then go to Santa Monica for a bath. Such a startlingly un-democratic innovation as this is likely to give the State Democracy a shock from which it will not soon recover. We count on a sure-thing campaign for the Republicans this year.

IT is a fact that all the leading faro games in Los Angeles are running in full blast, contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided. It is a fact that the police authorities have frequently declared their ability to close every game within twenty-four hours, when authorized so to do. Why has such authorization not been given, or, if given, why has it not been complied with? We pause for a reply.

THE Troubone has evidently commenced to realize that the chances of Mr. Blaine's nomination are growing woefully slim, for it has commenced to "hedge" on the Maine statesman and put a little money on Gresham. In one of its usual driving, mandarin and semi-incomprehensible articles, over two columns in length, it carefully opens the back door, so that it may run out and jump into the Gresham car in case the Blaine wagon don't start.

WHAT is the use of paving the streets if railroad companies are given free scope to tear them up again and leave them in a horrible condition? There is an ordinance providing that when a company tears up a street it shall deposit a sum of money as security that the pavement or roadbed shall be replaced in as good a condition as that in which it was found. This ordinance is not enforced. The citizens are becoming very tired of the manner in which a majority of the City Council permit the street railroads to exercise their own sweet will upon our streets.

WE are pleased to see that the City Council has already taken initiatory steps towards making our parks attractive, as suggested in an interview printed in THE TIMES on Sunday. In their new departures the City Fathers have evidenced a slavish imitation of old-world or eastern park systems, and have struck upon an idea decidedly original and unique—one which may, perhaps, be regarded as the foundation of a new school of public landscape gardening. Needless to say, we refer to the decision of the City Council to adorn one of our parks with a small-pox hospital.

A New Aladdin.

A person by the name of Defty has been working some of our local contemporaries for all they are worth, regarding his immense silver mines in the San Gabriel Cañon, and a yet more immense English syndicate, which he has formed—or is forming—to develop said mines. As far as we can gather, there are still a few shares of stock in this syndicate, which may be secured by lucky Southern Californians who can produce good references—and hard cash.

It seems that the gentle hints which have been thrown out from time to time by Prof.—for of course he is a professor—Defty have not met with the enthusiastic response which he expected, and he has concluded to adopt more sensational measures. In the Herald of yesterday he has over a column of—presumably paid—matter which knocks the Arabian Nights silly, and is calculated to make Jules Verne and the author of Monte Cristo blush with envy.

The Professor opens by asserting that there is more wealth in the vicinity of Los Angeles—mineral wealth, of course, understood—than in all the rest of the world. He has discovered an enormous vein which from the context we presume to be of gold ore, although he does not say so. This monster vein, compared with which the pyramids of Egypt, the Washington Monument and Old Baldy are as children's toys, commenced in the Pacific ocean "on the other side of Catalina Island"—a description which is rather vague, considering that the Pacific ocean, at this point, is about 5000 miles wide. The vein runs through San Pedro to this city—probably following the Southern Pacific Railroad, for convenience in transportation—thence through San Bernardino, Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico and so onward across the continent. This is a rather elongated artery, but then the width is fully as remarkable, it being, according to the Professor, no less than 500 miles wide! A vein of gold ore five feet wide, that will pay to mill, is generally considered a pretty big bonanza by mining men, but what shall we say to one that is more than twice as wide as the State of California? Mr. Defty has a theory—what mining "expert" has not? His theory, which is a very convenient one, is to the effect that volcanic eruptions in the gloomy and retiring past, have knocked the gold stuffs "in great, wonderful amounts" and buried it "below the alkali." Here we have a marvelous provision of all-provident Nature. She knew that a nineteenth century Los Angeles public would require a big dose of salt to help them swallow Prof. Defty's wonderful yarn, and so she carefully packed the gold away in alkali to make the story go down.

Coming down to details, the Professor informs an astonished public that he "can make a living on the streets of Los Angeles, itself." So can a great many street fakirs. What the Professor means, however, is that he can pick up, not twenty dollar pieces, but gold dust, all through the city—on Temple street, near the Trombone's sewer-gas deposit, on Sand street—in fact, anywhere, and not alone in the city but throughout the county. "Oranges and grape vines are very good in their way," sentimentally remarks Mr. Defty, "but what are they to be compared to gold?" What, indeed, Professor—or to suckers? He does not stop at gold, however, this wonderful man. We can find, says he, silver, tin, quicksilver, coal, gas, iron, oil, copper and lead. There is one important omission here. Mr. Defty has evidently omitted to mention one valuable metal, of which he has evidently struck a prodigious lead—brass. Perhaps he wants to corner it all himself.

Hear the Professor yet further: "Why," says he, "you would not believe me if I were to tell you what I know about the mineral wealth of Southern California." Right, you are, Professor; you spoke the truth that time. One great fault with this able expert finds with the California mining industry is that "people get frightened when they do not get immediate returns and quit work." The Professor is evidently planning a mineralogical campaign that is to last all summer. The reason why he has kept his portentous secret locked up in the recesses of his professional bosom are too good to be omitted:

"I have not said anything about my discoveries in Southern California simply because I did not want to set everybody wild and get the country filled up with speculators, etc. But the industry has been allowed to flag too long—the people have been crazed about real estate, and let this great—this wonderful—wealth lie hidden too long."

What truly touching self-abnegation, and how rarely are such sentiments found among mining operators! Mr. Defty should take a word of advice. If he imagines that he has struck a field where the people are absolutely ignorant of mining matters, he is sailing away off the track. There are far too many men here who have earned and paid dearly for an experience gained in the mineral fields of the Pacific Coast, while the rest of our citizens have too recently burned their fingers in wildcat paper tickets, to care to venture so soon in wildcat mining schemes. There is lots of gold scattered through Southern California, and there is lots of silver contained in the waters of the ocean. While there is no reason why paying deposits of the precious metals may not be found in this section, our citizens, in their efforts to discover such deposits, will not be likely to avail themselves of the services of a person who talks so wildly and foolishly as does this remarkable specimen of the genus mining expert whose statements we have been criticizing.

ABLE and lucid idiotical expression by the Trombone "what-is-it?" The Tribune has at any rate succeeded in making a gaudy and able and personally interesting man, one of great public interest to the whole country. There is manifested in most parts a desire to know more about the man. Were the country a good deal smaller than it is—we intend no disparagement in saying this—Judge Gresham is intellectually large enough, and has honorably achieved sufficient, to make him one of the best known of the country's considerable jurists and heroes. At the Capitol of the Nation, and in the wonderful con-

mental city—Chicago—he is known thoroughly and accordingly admired and honored. And we dare say, that in proportion as he becomes known to the people at large, will be his progress in the Nation's esteem. All this may safely be said for him by us, who sell fast Mr. Mackenzie's nomination, and expect him to be given it by acclamation.

Order up the Black Maria that connects No. 20 N. Spring street with the idiot asylum.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE PAVILION.—There was a large house present last night to witness the first appearance here of Patti Rosa, the well-known bright little soubrette actress, in a play with the money-making apparatus of *Bob*. The piece is of the bowery order of melodrama, the language is strong, and the situations are stronger; everything being designed, of course, to bring out in relief the highly impossible character personated by the diminutive star. There is quite an amount of dialogue, for which the audience seemed to care very little, but when the good-natured fun, a little wholesome satire, and a little hoodlum slang, or imitated hoodlum walk, the applause was the loudest and the verdict of approval seemed to be endorsed by a large majority. The play will be given for the first time, intended for the Democratic pow-wow today.

Bob is to be repeated tonight and tomorrow, and for the rest of the week *Love and Duty* will be given.

Col. Russell and the Eagle Corps will take part in the military drama, *The Drummer Boy*, or, *the Battle of Shiloh*, to commence at the Pavilion next Monday.

AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—*Kepler's Fortunes*, the comedy which Mr. Gus Williams presented last night, is rather above the average of its kind, has plenty of easy-going, sensible fun in the state of the flying follies of the day and in the principle personage, "Albert Kepler," gives a pleasant character-study of the honest old German butcher who is lovable, easy-going, sensible and in the state where Nature and education placed him, becomes on his accession to wealth arrogant, coarse, cruel and everything but dishonest. Easily quipped, unromantic, and generally satisfying, the loss of this unlovely man returns him to all his old virtues and the curtain falls on him shining in their renewed lustre.

Kepler's musical comedy will be better better musically than it is not that his vocal shortcomings are covered by a good rendition and a feeling for the sentiment of the song, which was, in all cases, well chosen.

The company supporting Mr. Williams is fairly good, with talents comfortably negative.

The play is one of the many belonging to the vast middle ground between the real drama and actual rubbish. It deals with common emotions, common incidents and common people, and as the world is largely made up of plain every-day people, it consequently satisfies a large class whose suffrage is as honest and deserving as the more critical one of the upper few hundred.

Next week, the tragedian F. Warde, and Mr. Wyatt's benefit.

JOE MACKENZIE.

THE Handsome Editor of the Herald, when Joe Lynch, the heavy editor of the Herald, last paraded the streets of Los Angeles no one under the sun would have taken him for a real romantic lover. But such was the case, and oceans of tears will flow when Joe's numerous Los Angeles girls read in THE TIMES this morning that he has taken to himself a charming wife. She was not a Los Angeles girl, and but little is known in this city of the courtship. The bride's name was Miss Belle Stewart and she is the daughter of a prominent lawyer, who is Joe's cousin. She is said to be very pretty, and is only 19 years of age. The marriage took place last Thursday in St. Louis. They will return by the northern route. It seems that Joe made up his mind to try matrimony when he learned that he was not a success in politics, and it is to be hoped that he will never regret his decision.

MOTHER NELSON.

THE Female Fence in Court for Sentence. In Department No. 1 of the Superior Court yesterday Mrs. C. Nelson, who was convicted of receiving stolen goods at her premises in Los Angeles street, was brought up for sentence. She appeared to be very downcast, and sat shedding tears while refusing to receive comfort from the reassuring words of her counsel.

Upon the case being called, C. C. Stephens, Esq., who has acted throughout as her attorney, made a motion to vacate sentence, he taking exception to the instructions given to the jury, and that it was contrary to law that any defendant should be convicted on the testimony of accomplices. The hearing of the case further was continued until Friday, Mrs. Nelson being meantime admitted to bail in \$1000.

A Close Call.

THE Hotel Hollenbeck had a close call this morning at 2 o'clock. A fire broke out in the rear of the old rookeries just south of the hotel, on Spring street, and had it not been for the prompt action of the Los Angeles fire department the biggest fire that Los Angeles has witnessed for some time would have taken place.

The fire was first discovered in the grocery store of John Brodie, and burned fiercely for a few minutes, spreading to the rear of the hotel, which was a tailor shop and saloon. It was, however, quickly got under control when the engine arrived. Brodie owned all the buildings. There were no lives lost, and no property injured. Nothing could be learned definitely as to the loss, but it will probably reach \$8000 or \$10,000.

California Club.

THE California Club formally opened its doors yesterday to its members, and an elegant lunch was spread. About 100 of the 200 members were present. The club rooms are in the second story of the Board of Trade Building and consist of a library, reception room, dining-rooms, billiard-room, etc. The furnishings are very elegant and were put in at a cost of \$1000. Capt. D. Freeman is president, T. E. Rowan, vice-president and N. D. Coleman secretary.

Held for Libel.

SAN JOSE, May 14.—S. W. de Lacy, editor of the Times, this morning was held to answer before the Superior Court by Judge Phillips for criminal libel, charged by A. R. Denike, member of the School Board. Denike was a candidate for reelection and the Times charged him with dishonesty. The Judge held the article proven untrue and that there was neither justification nor privilege.

Odd Fellow's Hall Burned.

VALLEJO, May 14.—Gold State Hall, owned by the Odd Fellows, was burned to-night. The cause is unknown. Hammel's furniture store, beneath, was destroyed by water. The property of a number of societies occupying the hall was removed. The building was fully insured.

Archbishop Segher's Successor.

VICTORIA (B.C.), May 14.—Rev. Father Lemmas has been appointed bishop of Seattle. He was formerly bishop of Victoria, and was the late Archbishop Segher's successor.

WASHINGTON.

Last Week of Tariff Debate in the House.

The Senate Refuses to Abolish Its Secret Sessions.

Still Another Pension Bill to Be Considered.

A Batch of Decisions Handed Down by the Supreme Court—Its Ruling in a Suit Involving Railway Lands in California—Notes.

By Tele. to the Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), May 14.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—Bills were reported and placed on the calendar as follows:

Senate bill to reimburse the State of Nevada for moneys expended and obligations incurred in the suppression of the War of the Rebellion, and for guarding the overland mail and emigrant route.

Senate bill authorizing the purchase of a site for a building for the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to reduce from two-thirds to a majority the vote in each House overriding Presidential vetoes.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement as to the existing state of regulation in his department under which lead ore containing gold or silver are admitted free of duty, and if so, under what law; also, as to what amount of lead ore and silver ore was imported during the past 10 months.

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which had been referred certain resolutions of the joint convention of the two houses of the Indiana Legislature concerning the election of Mr. Turpie as Senator, made a report and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution and memorials, thereby confirming the title of Mr. Turpie to his seat.

Mr. Vest offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five Senators to examine all questions touching the meat product of the United States.

After the discussion of some other measures and the passage of the House bill enabling the executive departments and certain bureaus to participate in the Ohio Valley centennial, the Senate took up the Animal Industry Bill as unfinished business, and then the presiding officer, presumably under orders, ordered the galleries cleared and the doors closed, and the Senate went into executive session.

When the doors were opened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Woodburn of Nevada introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Reno, Nev.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Tariff Bill. Mr. Hoar of Missouri said that protective tariff had inured to the benefit of manufacturers alone. Farmers and the consuming masses had no share in these benefits. He was opposed to the present system of protection, and regretted that the pending bill preserved every single feature of that system. The measure was simply a proposition of modification and reduction, but the principles of protection were fastened on the country, and that all that could be hoped for today, and that was all the bill sought to accomplish, was a reduction of the tariff, and the Senate spent three hours in debate and put into the treasury. He argued at length in favor of the pending bill.

Mr. Symes of Colorado said that the President had shown entire want of comprehension of the whole tariff system when he let the farmer in one paragraph that protective tariff was wrong, and in the next attempted to show the manufacturer that he would be benefited by the placing of raw material on the free list. The President had forgotten the fact that the placing of raw material on the free list would ruin the agricultural, mining and other industries of the country. He argued that the key to the capitalist, monopolist and importing merchant, and those who derived their income from bonds and some other investments, who were clamoring for free trade, and that the farmer, the manufacturer, the working man and those who built up the industries of the country who demanded a protective tariff. He would make the protection of American manufactures the basis of the tariff system in the arch of American institutions. He would protect the laboring men of America from the importation and immigration of convict and pauper laborers as well as from the importation of products of their work.

Mr. Funston of Kansas argued in favor of protection.

Mr. O'Neill of Indiana argued for putting lumber, coal and iron on the free list, and that he thought in those products the country could compete with the world without there being any tariff on them.

Mr. Thompson of Ohio spoke in opposition to the pending measure, and said that the surplus should be devoted to rebuilding the navy, to restoring our commercial marine to the proud position it once occupied, to the development and improvement of the internal transportation, to the payment of liberal pensions to old soldiers who have made all the promise of our future possible. The people will not complain; they will support it and approve it.

Mr. Struble of Iowa said that among the things, some commendable, some despicable, done by the present administration, the least credit could not escape the condemnation of the people. The President had first attacked the silver dollar, then the greenback, and then the protective system under which the Government had prospered, and by reason of which it had attained financially, commercially and intellectually the proud distinction accorded it by the civilized world.

The committee then rose.

On motion of Mr. Carrick of Wyoming the Senate bill granting to Wyoming 640 acres of land on the Ft. Sanders military reservation for a fish hatchery and other public purposes was taken up and passed.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

THE Supreme Court Decides Several Important Cases.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—[By the Associated Press.] The Supreme Court today rendered an opinion sustaining the decision of the court below in the case of Filant Mahon, appellant, vs. Abner Justice, Plaintiff of Pike county, Ky. This application for a writ of habeas corpus arose out of the celebrated Hatfield-McCoy vendetta, and is brought here on appeal from the Circuit Court, which declined to issue a writ. Mahon was indicted in 1887 by the Circuit Court of Pike county, Ky., on the charges of wilful and deliberate murder. The Governor of West Virginia refused to comply with the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky for Mahon's person in January last. Phillips, as agent for Kentucky, and others, seized Mahon in West Virginia and forcibly carried him into Kentucky. The Governor of West Virginia made formal demand for Mahon's release, which was refused, and application was then made for a writ of habeas corpus. It was contended on behalf of Mahon that the action of Phillips was a violation of the Constitution, and without due process of law, while counsel for the State of Kentucky maintained that while the act of Phillips was illegal, Mahon was unlawfully held in holding him when found within her borders, and that the question of how he came there was not one to be considered. Any answer sought to be applied to the act, must be brought against Phillips.

THE Supreme Court today denied application for a rehearing of the telephone case. This application was made by the "Peoples' Patent Telephone Company," which claimed that Drawbaugh, and not Bell, was the first inventor of the telephone.

Justice Miller announced the opinion of the court orally. He simply said that as most of the three Justices who had concurred in the opinion of Chief Justice Waite, upholding the validity of the Bell patent, had requested a hearing and the court had refused to grant a rehearing unless this was done, the application must be denied.

The Supreme Court rendered a decision in the case of the United States, appellant, vs. The Central Pacific Railway Company and McLaughlin et al., as holders of patents to lands lying along the route of the railroad between Stockton and Sacramento, and claimed to be part of the grant to the railroad company. The Government claimed that the patents were issued for this land as railroad land by mistake; that the land was in the exterior boundaries of a Mexican grant, known as the Moquelmeas grant, which formed the basis of contest. The railroad company contended that the eastern boundary was only intended to go to the foothills, and that the territory described contained nearly twice the amount granted. Grants of that kind, it was explained, of a certain quantity to be located in a larger area are called floating grants. The Government contended that the lands within the exterior boundaries of this grant were reserved from sale or other disposition, being under examination in the courts, and that the railroad grant did not take effect at any point within the limits of this Mexican grant, the railroad having been located across the grant. This was true with regard to the reservations of lands such as Indian or military reservations. It was true with regard to Mexican grants to specific lands while they were under examination, but the company contended that floating grants were not subject to this, and therefore they obtained patents to the land in dispute. The court decided that the eastern boundary of the Mexican grant was as the railroad claimed it to be, and therefore most of the lands were outside of its exterior, and as to them the patent was valid; second, that the law of the reservation did not apply to floating grants further than to said quantity granted, and therefore the remaining lands in dispute were also free, and the patent was good as to them also. The decree of the court is affirmed, and it is further ordered that this case be entered nunc pro tunc as of October 10, 1877. Cases 11 and 12 involved the same points as those set forth in the above, and were decided similarly.

THE KAISER.

What Dr. Mackenzie Says of Emperor Frederick's Case.

LONDON, May 14.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Pall Mall Gazette prints the following interview between Mr. Stead and Dr. Mackenzie:

Dr. Mackenzie looked worn and anxious and showed traces of the long vigils he has maintained in his attendance upon the Emperor. During the interview he was repeatedly summoned to the Emperor's room. He stated to Mr. Stead that his patient is all that could be desired in the way of temper, patience and cheerfulness. He is obedient and trustful, and as well disposed as a child. He bears pain bravely and does not indulge in needless worrying. Rumors that he had asked the chaplain to pray for his release from his sufferings and that he longed for death were untrue.

"It is by no means certain," said the Doctor, "that he has made up his mind that he is dying. He does not suffer from the canula, although inflammation and sloughing away of portions of dead cartilage cause him inconvenience. Reports of a bad odor pervading the sick room are gross exaggerations. Until His Majesty's recent severe attack of illness heat at the table at meal times with his family, and what about and he did not discommode any one."

The Doctor said that if the Emperor's strength improved he hoped he could be removed shortly to Potsdam. The Emperor is in the state of mind common to all chronic who alternate between the belief that they will live a couple of years, when they mentally plan for the future, and the fear that all will be over with them in a few days. Although apparently robust, His Majesty has not much recuperative power, and this circumstance would have rendered fatal the operation proposed in May of last year. Dr. Mackenzie said, in conclusion: "The Emperor is certainly suffering from perichondritis, which, with the disease of the cartilages, is very dangerous, though not necessarily fatal. If he also has cancer, that will necessarily prove fatal sooner or later."

BERLIN, May 14.—The Emperor had a good night, and arose at 10 o'clock this morning. The discharge of pus has lessened.

The Emperor walked about the room today and transacted official business by permission of the doctors.

Foreign Notes.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 14.—The Brazilian Senate has passed the bill abolishing slavery, which was passed by the Chamber of Deputies last week.

PARIS, May 14.—Boulanger was heartily received on his arrival at Denain yesterday. At a banquet given in his honor in the evening, he declared that only a criminal madman would dream of an aggressive war. LONDON, May 14.—Admiral Sir William Hewitt, commander of the Channel fleet, died at Portsmouth last night, aged 54.

LONDON, May 14.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent telegraphs that he has heard officially that semi-official relations between England and the Vatican are to be restored in autumn.

BERLIN, May 14.—Prof. Virchow examined the Emperor today. He afterwards told Dr. Mackenzie that he was much puzzled, and even now unable to define the disease.

LONDON, May 14.—The Russian Count Stroganoff and his sister, the Princess Tscherebatoff, with an escort of 150 men, were captured in Asia Minor by a tribe of Kurd nomads, who demand an immense ransom.

An Incendiary's Work.

TRUCKEE, May 14.—Wood Company at Clinton, owned by Mr. M. E. Burkhalter, was burned last night. The loss is estimated at \$40,000; partially insured. Two Chinese cooks were employed at the mill last week, being the first Chinamen employed in that vicinity for three years. Several white men quit work on this account, and much bitter feeling prevailed in the community. The fire is believed to be the work of incendiary.

Another Cut in Sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Last week the California Refinery Company cut quotations one-eighth of a cent per pound on white sugars and one-fourth of a cent on yellows. The American Company today made a further reduction of one-eighth of a cent all around. The California Company met the cut. At present the refiners are quoted at 6 cents per pound, and yellow proportionately less. Further reductions are considered sure.

Commodore Kittson's Funeral.

ST. PAUL, May 14.—The funeral of Commodore Kittson took place today.

WOLSELEY'S REPLY.

The British General Answers Salisbury,

And Declares England's Army and Navy Very Feeble.

London an Easy Prey in Case of Foreign Invasion.

Slavery Finally Abolished in Brazil—Dr. Mackenzie Speaks Discouragingly About Emperor Frederick's Chances of a Permanent Recovery.

By Telegraph to the Times.

LONDON, May 14.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The House of Lords was crowded this afternoon with people, who desired to hear Lord Wolseley's defense. Wolseley said that he could not see how unprejudiced persons could construe his remarks into an attack upon the Government. In the position which he occupied in the administration of the army, he could not fail to be fully aware of what Stanhope had done and was doing to render the army efficient. He admitted that the present Government had done much toward improving military defenses. He still adhered to his evidence given before the commission of inquiry word for word, and had nothing whatever to withdraw. As long as the navy was as weak as it is now, the army could not hold its own, dispersed as it was all over the world. The defenses at home and abroad were in bad condition. The military forces were not organized as they should be; they did not guarantee even the safety of the capital. He did not want to create a panic, but he maintained that the condition of the country was such that if a force of 100,000 men succeeded in effecting a landing, and were properly handled, there was no reason why they might not take possession of the country. He made this statement with a full appreciation of his responsibility. He had been exempted to resign on Saturday afternoon on reading what Lord Salisbury had said. He could not take the initiative in the matter, but he placed himself in the hands of the Premier. He did not intend to cast a slur on the Government, but he endeavored to the best of his lights to serve his sovereign and his country. [Cheers.]

Lord Salisbury held that his strictures upon Lord Wolseley's statement a recent day were fully warranted. In the same time, he accepted Lord Wolseley's disavowal of any intention to attack the Government. He only hoped that if Lord Wolseley had occasion to mail the administration in future he would do so in the House. He trusted that Lord Wolseley would not take the matter too seriously. He would regret the General leaving the service as the greatest blow that could fall on the military administration. Lord Wolseley's statement regarding the weakness of the country's defenses would be seriously inquired into. He deplored the practice of officers speaking over the heads of the Government, and thus destroying ministerial authority and scattering the administrative machinery. [Cheers.]

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LONDON, May 14.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Pall Mall Gazette prints the following interview between Mr. Stead and Dr. Mackenzie:

Dr. Mackenzie looked worn and anxious and showed traces of the long vigils he has maintained in his attendance upon the Emperor. During the interview he was repeatedly summoned to the Emperor's room. He stated to Mr. Stead that his patient is all that could be desired in the way of temper, patience and cheerfulness. He is obedient and trustful, and as well disposed as a child. He bears pain bravely and does not indulge in needless worrying. Rumors that he had asked the chaplain to pray for his release from his sufferings and that he longed for death were untrue.

"It is by no means certain," said the Doctor, "that he has made up his mind that he is dying. He does not suffer from the canula, although inflammation and sloughing away of portions of dead cartilage cause him inconvenience. Reports of a bad odor pervading the sick room are gross exaggerations. Until His Majesty's recent severe attack of illness heat at the table at meal times with his family, and what about and he did not discommode any one."

The Doctor said that if the Emperor's strength improved he hoped he could be removed shortly to Potsdam. The Emperor is in the state of mind common to all chronic who alternate between the belief that they will live a couple of years, when they mentally plan for the future, and the fear that

DERBY DAY.

The Great Racing Event at Louisville.

A Chicago Horse Carries Off the Honors in Grand Style.

The Favorite Beaten by the Almost Unknown Macbeth.

Exciting Scenes During the Great Race—How the Winner's Jockey Handled His Horse—Previous Record of Macbeth—A Bonanza to His Owner.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), May 14.—[By the Associated Press.] Another Kentucky Derby has been run, another favorite beaten, and another great thoroughbred crowned with the laurel wreath of victory and excellence, bestowed where superiority in horse flesh is best understood, leaps into fame and brings his owner a fortune. Macbeth, the great dark son of Maduff, dam Agnes, belonging to the well-known Chicago stable of Hankins, is the equine hero in Kentucky tonight, and though the choice of the sons of the blue grass turfmen was the fine-looking chestnut son of Falsotto, Gallifet, who tip their glasses to the Chicago winner with the plaudits that it was well and nobly done. The first day of the Louisville spring meeting was cold, threatening and disagreeable, but the chilling western wind did not prevent the attendance of an immense throng at Churchill's downs. If anything, the crowd was larger than that of last year, and when the sun shone out shortly after the first race, its beams fell on a mass of humanity which filled the grandstand, lawn, betting-booths, field and every spot from which a sight of the track was obtainable. Vehicles of every description, the tops covered with black forms, filled the Derby field, and the fence along the track for a quarter of a mile on either side of the timer's stand was surged against by a pushing mob. The track was about as fast as it ever is, being considered by the trainers a second or two slower. The judges were the regulars, Col. C. F. Gray and Col. Lew Clark. The starter was James Caldwell.

THE GREAT EVENT.
The Derby was the great one of the day and of the meeting. Gallifet and Alexandria, composing the Melbourne stable entry, sold good favorites and lots of good Kentucky sheldons went, on odds of 4 to 5. The Chevalier was next in favor at 3 to 1, the odds against the others being about 12 to 1, White 6 to 1, Macbeth 8 to 1, Zeb Ward 10 to 1, Long Roll, the Sharper entry, being scratched half an hour before the race.

Gallifet and Alexandria were first to show on the track, and they were greeted with cheers as they swung by the stand in a half-mile spin together. The Chevalier, a magnificent black colt, received an ovation as he went past the stand, indicating what was known to be a fact, that his backers were numerous and enthusiastic. White received some recognition, but Macbeth comparatively little. Zeb Ward and Autocrat were quietly admired by those who are fond of toying with short odds. After one false start, Caldwell got them off the chute in great style and the fun began.

Chevalier led away with Autocrat and Gallifet close up. White third and the others not far off. Into the stretch they swerved, out of the unpopular chute, Col. Zeb Ward holding in front for what was to be only a short-lived glory. Alexandria, second, White third, Chevalier fourth, Gallifet fifth, Autocrat sixth and Macbeth last. Covington, on the winner of Gayoso Hotel stakes, Memphis, and other leading southern events, was playing an admirable waiting game, which he kept up, and which, if McCarty on Gallifet had better adhered to, might have led to a more interesting finish. Passing the grandstand, Alexandria moved to the fore to the music of thousands of throats. There his stable companion was second, Chevalier third, White, Macbeth, and Autocrat back. In a bunch, passing the turn into the back stretch, Gallifet's jockey seemed to become impatient, and let the chestnut have his head, running first by a length almost the entire length of the track, the Chevalier second and Macbeth third. Ward had dropped away back, and Alexandria and Autocrat had also appeared to weary of the rapid pace set by the fleet son of Falsotto.

MACBETH WINS.
As they approached the turn, Covington was seen to give Macbeth more head, and the colt answered like the staying one he proved himself to be. By the time the head of the long run home was reached, he had collared Gallifet and was running easy. McCarty began to use the lash on the favorite, but at the eighth pole it was evident to all that it was no use. Macbeth was running easy with head up and without the least urging. Macbeth was working hard, and as Macbeth passed the turn into the back stretch, Gallifet's jockey seemed to become impatient, and let the chestnut have his head, running first by a length almost the entire length of the track, the Chevalier second and Macbeth third. Ward had dropped away back, and Alexandria and Autocrat had also appeared to weary of the rapid pace set by the fleet son of Falsotto.

It was stated after the race that the Chicago stable had certainly won \$70,000 on Macbeth, if not more. They closed the winter books on him in New Orleans, this city and probably at other places, and the strapping big dark colt will be heard from again as assured by his first-class running in the South. Many now think that he was not allowed to win at Nashville and Lexington, as he might have, in order to secure the big odds that were to be had today—8 to 1.

MACBETH'S RECORD.
It is rather astonishing that odds of 8 to 1 were obtainable on Macbeth, looking at his first-class performances in the South. Macbeth started frequently as a 2-year-old, doing most of his running at Louisville and Lexington. At the latter place, in the fall, he won the Kimball stakes, three-quarters of a mile. Beyond this, his performances attracted but little attention until this year, when his winning the one and eighth mile handicap at Memphis in 1:55½, with White Nose second and Panama third, and subsequently the Gayoso Hotel stakes from Long Chance and Frederick, brought him into prominence as a Derby candidate. He ran second in the Merchants' Stakes at Memphis, Little Minch winning in 2:10. He was beaten at Nashville in the Troubadour Stakes by Cruiser, Emperor of Norfolk and Volante, and also by Leo in another race at the same place. Poitoe beat him at Lexington in the Distillers' Stakes, he running second and the time being 2:08. He ran second in Chevalier Picnic Hotel stakes. White started six or eight times as a 2-year-old, running second a number of times in only ordinary field and not winning or doing anything worthy of note. He ran second to Emperors of Norfolk at Nashville in the Lawyers' stakes, the first part of this month, Cruiser being third. The distance was one and three-fourths miles, and the time 2:09½.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.
First race—Owing to a mistake, this race had to be run over after it had been won by Liberty, the favorite, Madstone second, Santa Cruz third. After they got off a second time, Madstone won, Santa Cruz second, Liberty third. Time, 1:02½.

Club purse, one and one-sixteenth miles—Terra Cotta won, Barrister second, Jacobin third. Time, 1:30.
Kentucky derby, \$2500 added, \$500 to second, \$300 to third. Starters—Alexandria 118 (Jones), Autocrat 118 (Hamilton), Col. Zeb Ward 118 (Blaylock), Gallifet 118 (McCarthy), Macbeth 115 (Covington), Chevalier 115 (Lewis), White 118 (Winters). Auction purse—Melbourne Stable

EASTERN TOPICS.

The Mystery of Beem's Death Grows Deeper.

Farmers Driven from Their Homes Along the Mississippi.

Frightful Accident on the Santa Fe Road in Colorado.

The First Carrier Pigeon Arrives from the Great Buffalo Hunt in Texas—The Great Sugar Trust to Be Taken to Task.

By Telegraph to The Times.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The mystery of Gen. Martin Beem's death was tonight made more peculiar than ever by the action of the Veterans Union League, the organization which undertook to investigate the matter. The report from the committee charged with the task was submitted to a meeting of the league this evening. The gist of the report was that Gen. Beem had been murdered, but that no blame attached to his death. The explanation was given as follows: A state of affairs had been created by the committee, thus apparently settling the whole business, so far as Gen. Beem's old comrades are concerned. A feature of the meeting was the reading of a strong letter from Mrs. Beem demanding virtually a vindication or prosecution.

TERrible ACCIDENT.

A Railway Collision Causes a Fearful Explosion.

FOUNTAIN (Colo.), May 14.—A horrible railway casualty occurred here at 2:45 this morning. At 2:41, the north-bound "Thunderbolt" stopped at the station for orders. She had hardly come to a standstill when a caboose with four loaded freight cars, which had broken away from the through freight at Colorado Springs, 13 miles away, came dashing down the long grade at lightning speed, crashing into the express and piling the caboose and first car into ruins on top of the engine and baggage car. The car next to the caboose was a huge tank of naphtha, which being wrecked scattered the oil over the depot, cars and adjoining buildings. It caught fire, and given that this car was in a sheet of flames. The engineer and fireman escaped somewhat injured. The Pullman and two day coaches of passengers were hastily detached from the burning baggage car and run down the track to a safe distance from the fire, which had now enveloped the depot, and was rapidly approaching a car of the runaway freight, when it stopped, and died in two minutes. All who heard the warning attempted to obey, but had gone but a short distance when 17,000 pounds of giant powder with which the car was loaded exploded, shaking the earth as though by an earthquake. Twenty houses in the neighborhood were almost totally destroyed, together with the Baptist Church, which was blown from its foundation and scattered over acres of ground. Men and women were knocked senseless, and the broken rails, wheels and timbers were carried with terrific force for half a mile. A number of freight cars standing on the side track were blown to atoms. The passengers in the "Thunderbolt" were seriously shaken up, and a number cut by pieces of glass from the windows, but none were seriously injured. The yard of the Newton Lumber Company took a bad beating, and was completely destroyed. Many people standing a quarter of a mile from the explosion were hit by flying fragments and badly wounded.

THE DEAD ARE

C. F. Smith, manager of the Newton Lumber Company. He was trying to extinguish the flames of the depot when the explosion occurred, and was badly wounded, dying in a few minutes. He was blown through his body, the hole being two inches in diameter. The remains of an unknown man were found underneath the engine after the fire was extinguished. Lawrence Welch, a German carpenter, while assisting to put out the fire in the lumber yard, was struck on the head by a flying bolt, and died. H. Hutchins, a merchant 60 years old, standing at a door some distance away, was struck by an iron bar and died this afternoon. The wounded number about 30. None of them will die, although all are painfully injured.

THE LOSS TO THE TOWN, which was completely ruined, is estimated at \$80,000, while the amount of the railroad's loss is variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000. All the wounded are residents of this place except W. Knight of St. Louis and J. C. Munn of Tombstone, who had their faces badly cut.

THE METHODISTS.

Proposed Limitation of the Bishops' Term of Office.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[By the Associated Press.] Bishop Merrill presided at today's session of the Methodist Conference. The Committee on Episcopacy was asked to report Tuesday upon a resolution to elect bishops for a term of eight years. At present the bishops hold office for life, as a matter of course. A resolution was offered to the effect that the conference express the opinion that the Blair Educational Bill is a good measure. The resolution was referred to the Committee on State of the Church. Rev. John Miles of Drew Theological Seminary read his report on fraternal delegates to the Methodist Church South and Rev. Isaac W. Joyce of Cincinnati read his report as fraternal delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada.

A resolution was introduced asking the Committee on Episcopacy to provide for balloting for bishops so that one candidate shall be balloted for at a time.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley offered a substitute to the effect that the vote will be taken by orders; that lay delegates and ministerial delegates vote separately. This caused a general and rather excited discussion. It was said that there was lobbying going on for candidates, but the members denied it. Finally, in order to end the discussion ex-Gov. Cumbach of Indiana moved the previous question. A number of amendments were offered. When the vote was taken everything was voted down and the discussion closed.

The Southern California Conference offered a resolution that German missions on the Pacific be organized into an annual conference. Referred to the Committee on boundaries. Adjourned.

FLEEING FROM FLOODS.

Dwellers in the Mississippi Driven from Their Homes.

St. Louis, May 14.—[By the Associated Press.] The river is steadily rising here, and the inhabitants on the American bottoms are moving portable property back to the bluffs. Reports from the north are alarming, and if any levee or the Madison dike breaks the loss will be millions. A regular exodus has taken place from the river bottoms. The entire town of Alexandria, La., is isolated with five feet of water, and the damage is very heavy. People are being taken as fast as possible to the high lands several miles back of the town. The levee is now being patrolled for miles by sentinels whose duty it is to summon assistance when any break is observed.

MORE TALES OF DISASTER.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Dispatches to the Associated Press from several points along the upper Mississippi River give accounts of great losses to property owners and vast inundations. The levee that protected the Bay bottoms gave away at an early hour this morning and the men engaged in strengthening it had to run for their lives. An opening 100 yards wide was made and the water rushed through it with a roar for the last 24 hours and snow is still falling rapidly.

town warning farmers of the break and the highlands. The bottoms are in Illinois, and embrace about 100,000 acres of land, and reach from a point opposite Lordiana, Mo., to a point opposite Hannibal. At the break place there are nearly five acres and the overflows make a great turbulent sea.

At 6 a.m. the Indian Gravel levee gave way and submerged 14,000 acres of low lands, 5000 acres of which was planted in wheat.

The levee broke about six miles above Quincy, Ill., on the Missouri side. The break at Alexandria has covered a great area—500,000 acres of land—in the midst of which is a modern Venice with impromptu crafts of all kinds and sizes. Water floods the town of Alexandria from 2 to 6 feet deep. The people were in a manner prepared for the flood, and the suffering is not great. The bottom was planted in wheat and corn, and the farm community reckon their loss at figures aggregating \$300,000. Most of the live stock had been driven to the bluffs.

The situation at Keokuk is becoming very serious, the railroad yards being entirely submerged and many mills compelled to shut down. At the Government works at Keokuk the stage was 19 feet 1 inch, five inches above the high-water mark of 1857, and within 25 inches of the highest mark on record, that of 1857.

At Burlington, Davenport and other points the water at 10 o'clock tonight is within a few inches of the highest mark on record, and is steadily rising. Many of the fishments near the river are being flooded, and goods are being hurriedly removed. Hopes are expressed that the rise will cease soon.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Woodburn to Be Shelled by His Nevada Constituents.

WINNEVCA (Nev.), May 14.—Many delegates and candidates are here to attend the Republican State Convention tomorrow. Senator Stewart will be elected delegate to the National Convention if not endorsed for President tonight. Bartine of Carson, who came here a candidate for Supreme Judge, is said to have the best show for Congress. The fight for Judge is narrowed down to Leonard, the present incumbent, and Murphy, formerly Attorney-General. The delegates say that Woodburn telegraphed that he would accept a nomination, but they are not disposed to humor him.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

BUFFALO, May 14.—The Republican State Convention assemblies here Wednesday, and it is accepted as a foregone conclusion that Senator Frank Hiseock, ex-Senator Warner Miller, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and Chauncey M. Depew will be the candidates for the Chicago convention.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Democratic State Convention meets here tomorrow. The delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention, who probably be Senator Bland, Roswell P. Flower, Hugh McLaughlin and Smith Weed or ex-Mayor Cooper.

THE LABOR PARTIES.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—Delegates to the two national conventions of the Union Labor and United Labor parties are coming in rapidly. The Union Labor Convention will meet at noon tomorrow, at the Hotel Hamilton. The United Labor will meet at the same time at the Grand Opera-house. Jesse Harper, the most prominent man in the United Labor party, is here. Dr. McGlynn, leader of the former, of the McGlynn party, is on the ground.

STILL BALLOTING.

NASHVILLE, May 14.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon and proceeded to ballot for Governor. The thirty-first ballot resulted as follows: Taylor, 737; Trousdale, 480; McConnell, 111. Necessary to a choice, 888.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

A Legal Assault on the Great Combination.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[By the Associated Press.] The Attorney-General today made an investigation of the sugar trust on a petition filed by Hon. J. Grant, Richard Crocker and Thomas F. Gilroy, whose complaint against the sugar trust has already been made public. They claim that it is illegal for a number of reasons. The defendant's counsel declared that the complainants were well-known politicians, who had introduced a bill in the State Legislature making it a crime to combine for the purpose of fixing the prices of commodities; that this bill said nothing about a combination to fix the price of sugar, and that this movement appeared to be for the purpose of arraying labor against capital. It was wholly for political effect. It was unfair and unjust to subject sugar refiners to these annoyances to serve some one's political ends. The Attorney-General will make known his decision as to whether or not he will proceed against the trust in about two weeks.

BLAZING OIL.

A Night of Terror in a Pennsylvania Town.

OIL CITY (Pa.), May 14.—[By the Associated Press.] The fire has burned itself out and all danger has passed. The first reports are greatly exaggerated, and the loss will not exceed \$100,000. The great overflow, watched with so much terror, occurred shortly before 2 o'clock this morning. The tank emptied its flames and contents, and huge islands of burning oil, some of them a hundred feet diameter, floated down the creek. The fire proved useless, and the fierce fire swept on burning several dwellings, the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad bridge and a large barrel factory. There was very little loss in the city last night as it was feared the town would be destroyed.

A TRUSTY BIRD.

A Pigeon Brings News of the Great Bison Hunt.

GARDEN CITY (Kan.), May 14.—A carrier pigeon bringing the first news from the buffalo-hunting expedition of the Chicago Times, has arrived here from headquarters. At the Upper Canadian River in Northwestern Texas, 185 miles distant, two small groups of bison have been sighted. It was evident that the hunters were close upon the trail of the main herd. Considerable sport was had in lassoing three buffalo calves.

Street Duel at Sutter City.

MARYSVILLE, May 14.—P. D. Gardemeyer, a real-estate speculator of Sutter City, and a man named McNabb fired seven shots at each other, at that place, this morning, at 25 feet range, without any bullets being fired. McNabb threatened Gardemeyer because he believed that the latter was instrumental in having his son arrested for selling liquor without a license. No arrests were made.

A Prominent San Diegan Dead.

SAN DIEGO, May 14.—A. B. Lowrie of the wholesale house of McIntyre & Lowrie of Boston, Mass., and one of the heaviest stockholders in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, also president of the San Diego Land and Town Company, died at National City today. The remains were taken to Boston tonight.

THE TRANSCONTINENTALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—There are gathered here from the general offices of the transcontinental railway lines officials in the operating service of their roads who have come to attend the meeting of their association, which will be called tomorrow. From talks with members already on the ground it is gathered that this meeting will be not altogether a quiet one.

Pacific Methodist College.

SANTA ROSA, May 14.—People from various sections of the State are in attendance at the commencement exercises of the Pacific Methodist College in this city. Contests for the Anderson medal for the best recitation by a young lady and the Hardin medal for the best oration took place this evening at the Athenaeum.

Snow in Michigan.

MARQUETTE (Mich.), May 14.—A snow and sleet storm has prevailed for the last 24 hours and snow is still falling rapidly.

IN ASHES.

A Washington Territory Town Almost Destroyed.

PORTLAND (Or.), May 14.—News is just received from Goldendale, Wash., that the town was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday. All the business portion of the town is laid in ashes. The fire department consisted only of a hook and ladder company, which was practically helpless to stay the course of the flames. The total loss will reach \$175,000; total insurance, \$50,000.

PORTLAND (Or.), May 14.—Later reports from Goldendale show that the losses by fire are much heavier than at first reported. Eight blocks were laid in ashes and over 70 houses destroyed. No lives were lost. The fire lasted four hours. The hook and ladder-house was burned early during the fire and left the citizens powerless. The total loss will reach over \$200,000, with only about \$50,000 insurance. The following is a list of the principal losses: Sig Sichel, general merchandise, \$35,000; Cummings & Gram, \$25,000; Sentinel Publishing Company, \$40,000; J. M. Kears & Co., dress & \$6,000; C. R. Van Alstyne, groceries, \$15,000; Mrs. C. R. Van Alstyne, millinery, \$10,000; Childings, \$3,500; A. P. Hotaling & Co., building, \$15,000; hook and ladder apparatus, \$5,000; William Dickson, livery stable, \$4,000; Hiram Wing, groceries, \$3,000; courthouse and county jail, \$10,000; Sloper Downer, sash and door factory, \$3,000; William Mellick, general merchandise, \$3,000; D. D. McFall, building and hardware store, \$3,000; Victor Gobat, jeweler, \$3,000; D. W. Pierce, dwelling and lumberyard, \$5,000; Bold & Fenton, agricultural implements, \$4,000; B. W. Snover, furniture, \$4,000; W. H. Ward, building and saddlery stock, \$6,000; H. D. Young, furniture factory, store and dwelling, \$6,000; M. E. Church and parsonage, \$3,000; John Hess, dwelling, \$3,000; W. H. Chapin, hotel, \$4,000; Simpson, drug store, \$5,000.

A light breeze was blowing when the fire broke out, but as the flames gained headway the wind increased. In less than an hour it seemed to be a gale blowing from every point of the compass. Farmers in the neighborhood seeing the flames, hurried to render assistance, and did good service with teams. A number of men and women fainted from overwork, exhaustion and excitement. There were several physicians on hand, but they could do little. The drug stores, with their contents, were destroyed. Considerable want and destitution is said to prevail.

IN NO HURRY.

The Southern Pacific Will Not Go to San Diego Just Yet.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—[By the Associated Press.] A local paper will tomorrow contain this bit of speculation as to certain railroad probabilities: "The Southern Pacific Company is evidently in no great hurry to reach San Diego. It may extend its line down there in the course of the next two years, or it may not. Mr. Hunt, the president of the company, is said to have been on the road would be a very profitable one, and ought to be built, but he would not recommend the payment of fancy sums for rights of way. The report has gained ground that the Southern Pacific Company was negotiating for the purchase of the San Diego and Elsinore Railroad. Asked as to the truth of the report today, Charles F. Crocker said that there was little in it. There was no doubt that the San Diego and Elsinore Company was willing to sell. It had, in fact, drawn up an agreement for purchase, which had been submitted to the Southern Pacific Company's directors for their approval and signatures, but as yet it had received neither. The route was one not favored by the Southern Pacific people. 'When we go to San Diego,' said the Colonel, 'it will not be that way. On the other hand, there are those sage prophets in the railroad world who predict that the Southern Pacific Company will be fighting the Santa Fe on its own ground in San Diego within a year.'

Fatally Injured.

VISALIA, May 14.—Frank O'Neal, aged 35, was run over this morning by a wagon near Visalia. He was brought here and died this afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, May 14.—At 4:07 a.m. the thermometer registered 53; at 12:37 p.m., 74; 7:07 p.m., 60. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.95, 29.95, 29.92. Maximum temperature, 78; minimum temperature, 51. Weather clear.

INDICATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Indications for the 24 hours commencing at 4 a.m., May 15th, for California: Local rains, followed by fair weather, in northern portion; generally fair weather in southern portion; nearly stationary temperature.

Dr. Bennett, room 20, California Bank building, surgical cases, piles, rheumatism, catarrh and ailments of a private nature successfully treated. Only one interview required in a majority of cases. Ladies who are afflicted with lame back, headache, constipation, hemorrhoids, or any complaint of the genito-urinary organs a cure is guaranteed. Young and middle-aged men who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder, call at room 20 before it is too late and be cured. All eruptions of the skin permanently cured.

A San Shade.

See Mr. J. M. Trotman for Summer Hoses, Benches, etc. Summer House Builder, 238 S. Spring street.

Frank's floral depot has removed to 112 South Spring street.

Tailors.

In Order to Sell My Immense Stock

Woolens.

Before the summer season closes, I have made a general reduction of

20—PER CENT.—20

From my original reduced prices for 60 days only. Every gentleman wanting a picnic or elegant suit to wear to the springs, will do well to call on

JOE POHEIM,

THE TAILOR.

And examine latest designs and the most stylish goods ever brought to this market, at the

Lowest Prices ever made on the Pacific Coast.

203 Montgomery street, San Francisco, 724 Market street, 1110 and 1112 Market street, S.F.

—BRANCH STORE—

263 N. Main St., Los Angeles.

1071 and 1073 Fourth Street, San Diego.

WORKS:

SAN FERNANDO & RAILROAD STS.

—AND—

MAGDALENA AVE.

Los Angeles Pipe Manufactory.

JOHN HOOKER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DRILLED SHEET IRON WATER PIPE

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT GAS AND WATER PIPE

AND PIPE FITTINGS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Stores and Tinware.

SEE THE

JEWEL

GRAND.

The Latest and Best Gasoline Store Made.

DEALERS IN

OIL AND GASOLINE.

Plumbing, Roofing and Jobbing.

Chapman & Paul, 12 & 14 Commercial St.

BRANCH, COR. FIFTH AND SPRING.

Millinery.

THE FAMOUS!

148 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

FAMOUS

Hat Store.

We give facts that we sell at least from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than any house in this city, buying direct from manufacturers.

30 dozen hats at.....50c

30 dozen Union Milan.....50c

30 dozen Milan.....\$1 to \$1.25

A fine ostrich tip.....25c

A fine fancy feather, with bird.....50c

All new frames.....50c

30 dozen fine flowers at.....50c

30 dozen fine flowers at.....50c

French imported flowers.....50c to \$1.25

THE ONLY HOUSE

Cleaning and Dyeing Hatters,

Making Hats Over in a Few Hours.

RUTHMULLER & EDWARDS,

MANAGERS.

Unclassified.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

LADIES'

Diamond-encrusted Watches,

Ladies' Gold Waltham Watches,

Ladies' Gold Elgin Watches,

BEATS THE BELL-PUNCH

CROOKED CHICAGO CONDUCTORS CAUGHT.

Superintendent Nagle of the West Division Catches Two Fare-collectors Using the "Brother-in-law" Specimen Punches.

[Chicago Herald.] Monday night C. F. Nagle, superintendent of conductors, made two important captures on the Madison-street line. Two conductors were taken from their cars, and in the possession of each a "brother-in-law," with the aid of which they had been robbing the company, was found.

On the West-side street railways the "brother-in-law" has been doing a land-office business, but, as usual, his carrier has been shipped in the bud.

What a middle-aged "brother-in-law" is to the domestic circle, a superstitious "brother-in-law" is to a street-railway corporation—only more so. The "brother-in-law" is a small, round, street-car conductor's device for circumventing the bell-punch and fare-registers, universally used as a check against the natural tendencies of the autocrats of the rear platform.

Now "THE TRADE" WAS SUPPLIED.

Over a year and a half ago it was learned that a jeweler on Lake street, near Leavitt, was dealing in small and ingeniously contrived handbells which closely imitated the fare-registers in sound. They were sold to conductors for \$3 each in cash or for \$5 on weekly payments of 50 cents. The company secured one of the instruments, but discovery was not pressed to the point of detecting any of the dishonest conductors at that time, because, when the facts were made known to General Manager Cregier he did not seem to encourage the idea of a rigorous investigation. There was a marked change of policy, however, when Manager Parsons took hold. He said he was determined to have neither drunkards nor thieves on the lines, and the crusade against "brothers-in-law" was resumed.

A CROOKED CONDUCTOR CAUGHT.

John Ferguson has been a conductor on the west side about six years. He has not been entirely free from suspicion for a year and a half, as about that time he began to be short in his accounts. He was frequently reported, but he was always ready with a plausible excuse. About a month ago the superintendent became convinced that Ferguson was using a "brother-in-law," and he was put under the active surveillance of the company's inspector. Last night he met his Waterloo. The officials were loaded for him, and when he passed McVicker's Theater, going west, on his last trip, an inspector told him the superintendent wanted to see him in the starter's office, at the corner of State and Madison streets. Ferguson became suspicious at once, and asked what was wanted. The inspector indicated that some information was wanted about accident reports that had been received, but Ferguson was still indisposed to call upon his superior. At this moment, Superintendent Nagle, who had been on the front platform instructing the driver to pick up a conductor from the first east-going car, met, walked to the rear, and told Ferguson to leave the car and go with him. Ferguson did so, but when they reached the sidewalk he wanted his captors to take him into an adjacent hallway and discuss their business. The superintendent and his inspector each seized one of his arms and he was thus led to the starter's box. After the door was closed Nagle said to Ferguson: "How many fares do you have on the down train?"

HE HAD THIRTY-EIGHT.

He answered: "Thirty-eight."

"How do you account for the other 11 fares? You had 49 passengers," Superintendent Nagle said.

"Thirty-eight was all I had," Ferguson repeated.

"I want that 'brother-in-law' you use," said the superintendent, sharply. "It's a lie, I don't use any."

"You have been a thief for two years," the superintendent insisted, sternly, "and I must search you."

"Search me, then," Ferguson said, defiantly, and Superintendent Nagle proceeded to do so. He found nothing of a suspicious character in Ferguson's pockets. He ordered the conductor to subjoin his overcoat. Ferguson's face paled, and he immediately manifested great nervousness. His overcoat was closely buttoned to the fourth button, which was open, the fifth and sixth buttons being closed. The inspector loosed the lower buttons, opened the coat, and disclosed a silver watch chain hanging convenient to the open space made by the loosening of the fourth button. He pressed his search upward, and on Ferguson's upper chest he found the "brother-in-law." It is the most elaborate device ever discovered on this line. It is of a circular form, about two and one-quarter inches across the face, with the gong and bell inclosed in a perforated metal plate. It was suspended from Ferguson's neck by a leather strap, the loop of which was large enough to pass over his head. From the center of the lower rim the armature connected with a spring and the striking hammer depended; to this one end of the watchchain was fastened, the other end being attached to the wearer's timpani in his vest pocket. Whenever he wanted to steal a fare he pulled the watchchain through the open place in his coat, producing the "tintinnabulation of the bell" and beating the register with the single simple twist of his wrist.

HE WAS KNOCKED OUT.

The dejected conductor, completely crestfallen, submitted quietly while the money in his possession was being taken from him. He was, also, relieved of his badge, No. 69, and registers; the buttons were cut off his coat, and he was ordered to get out. He obeyed quickly, and with a sigh of relief, as he had fully expected to be taken to the police station.

REGULATION PUNCH AND BADGES.

Ten minutes before Ferguson was put on the rack, M. Christiansen, conductor 84, of the Madison-street line, was put through the same ordeal in the starter's box. He has been short in his accounts about a year, and the inspectors were put on his trail at the same time that Ferguson was marked for the slaughter. He was captured as his car was rounding the corner of Madison street, westward bound. He was enticed into the starter's office by a fairy story, and then he was asked to give an account of his last half trip. He said he had 39 passengers, but Superintendent Nagle told him it would be necessary for him to account for 45 fares, and if he failed to do so it would be necessary for him to submit to a search.

A "brother-in-law" of an entirely different style from that captured on Ferguson was found. It is small enough to be handily concealed in the palm of a hand, and in shape it is in the form of a small, bi-convex globe, with a flat undersurface

and arching convexly. It is perforated on the top and sides to permit the free passage of the sound of the bell. The armature is a small bar, extending from the lower side, and connected with a spring which, upon pressure, releases a small hammer to strike upon the miniature gong. The recoil of the spring catches the hammer in a slot, from which it is pressed into action by a touch on the cap of the armature. This "brother-in-law" is one of the kind made by the Lake-street artist. Its original cost could not be more than 25 cents, and, at its price of \$3 cash, or \$5 on short time, the inventor realized a handsome profit.

THERE IS MORE TO FOLLOW.

Superintendent Nagle believes that at least a dozen of the "brothers-in-law" have been in active operation on the west side, and thinks it is likely that many more have been used on the other city lines. The company has direct evidence against Ferguson and Christiansen, and the makers of the swindling devices, all of whom are apt to be prosecuted, for the purpose of making examples of them.

Ferguson is about 45 years of age, chipper, and a great talker. He is married, and has lived well. He worked his scheme alone, being afraid of his driver, whose son is the receiver for the company at its station on Madison and Fortieth streets. He never used his bogus punch on the front platform, and but rarely in the body of the car, the rear platform being the favored scene of his operations. It is believed that Ferguson knocked down from \$4 to \$6 a day, and Nagle believes that he has taken hundreds of dollars of the company's money.

Christiansen is a blonde Swede of quiet manners, whose pilferings it is not thought will exceed a few hundred dollars. He doesn't confine himself to the back platform in his use of the "brother-in-law," but worked wherever he happened to be when the notion seized him to divide the receipts with the company. His daily pilferings are estimated at from \$2 to \$4. When he was detected, he was stripped in the same way as Ferguson. Each man will lose his deposit of \$25 in the hands of the company, as well as their wages, or about \$25 more apiece. The officials believe the detected men are in a position to bear this loss gracefully.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Overland Excursions. Passengers joining these parties are in the hands of a responsible railway company, not an excursion agency. Its conductors are representatives, and accustomed to serving the public.

Dates—Trains leave Los Angeles on Thursdays and San Francisco on Fridays, meeting at Sacramento Friday afternoon. Dates are as follows: From Los Angeles, May 16th, June 7th, 21st, July 5th, 19th, and day following from San Francisco, Sacramento, Fresno, Merced, Marysville, Colfax and Reno.

First-class these excursions undoubtedly are in every respect, no objections to people are received, and each party is in charge of a full-time agent through to Chicago.

Free sleeping cars, provided with curtains, mattresses, blankets, etc. No extra charge for this or for any other service. Rates—Thirty-five dollars is the price of a ticket from Los Angeles, San Francisco and most California stations to any Missouri River point, and only slight increase to point further east.

To go to Denver and Omaha or to Chicago, to go to Salt Lake, Colorado Springs, Denver and Omaha or to Chicago, to go to Salt Lake, Colorado Springs, Denver and Omaha or to Chicago.

Scenery by daylight is a great feature, as these excursions will stop 24 hours in Salt Lake, and go by daylight through the Black Canyon of the Gunnison across the continental divide through the famous Snake Pass, thence down the valley of the Arkansas through the Grand Canyon and Royal Gorge. Further particulars obtainable from Burlington Route excursion folder, to be had at any ticket office of Southern Pacific and other railways, and at Burlington Route offices below.

W. D. SANBORN, General Agent, 112 North Main street, San Francisco, Cal. J. P. OUTGLEY, General Agent, 112 North Main street, San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. John Bosch's Shipyard. At Chester, Pa., has a cooper's shop, department, and Mr. Bosch's shipyard, Foreman, says: About 1880 I was taken with kidney troubles. Of course, I tried home physicians, but without obtaining relief. I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rosend, N. Y. The result is certainly a blessing to me, and you are at liberty to say that I have been cured by Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. All druggists, \$1 a bottle. Redding & Co., agents.

J. M. SINDLER, decorator and painter, the cheapest wall-paper and paint house in the city. All work warranted. 108 W. Fifth, near Spring.

Electric Bells. Hotel annunciators, burglar alarms, electric gas lighting. T. R. Rhodes, 30 South Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Notary Public and Commissioner. For New York and Arizona, G. A. Dobinson, 134 West Second street, Hollenbeck block.

Chester Walks, Walls and Cemetery Work. Los Angeles Paying Company, 120 West First street, or 134 Upper Main street.

The Bancroft Company's piano warehouses now opened at 218 South Main street, the Panoram building.

Buttercups and chewing candy, fresh every morning, at Do Mer's candy factory, 266 South Main.

Attorneys.

BARTON H. WISE, Attorney at Law. Rooms 7 and 8, University Bank building. Front at station to Union Pacific.

J. D. BETHUNE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Law (lat. Register U. S. Land Office), rooms 2 and 3, Amestoy building, corner Main and Requena streets, Los Angeles.

R. H. F. VARELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 127 1/2 New High st., Murietta building, rooms 18 and 19, Los Angeles, Cal.

W. S. ARNOLD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 118 N. Spring st.; residence, 428 S. Spring st.; office, 100 S. Main st.

DIVORCE AND CRIMINAL LAW. A. W. HOLCOMB, attorney, 11 Temple st., room 12.

ANDERSON, FITZGERALD & ANDERSON, Attorneys at Law. Office rooms, 6, 7, 8 and 11, Lawyers' building, Temple st.

C. C. STEPHENS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, room 15, No. 25 N. Spring st., Temple st. block.

CALL & STRATTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Public land law a specialty. Rooms 16 and 17, Murietta block.

LANDLORD AND TENANT CASES. Locally, U. SMITH, room 15, Lichenberger block.

WADE & MURPHY, ATTORNEYS, room 6, Baker block, Telephone No. 912.

MACLEOD & DICKSON, ATTORNEYS, law office 514 First st., rooms 3 and 4.

Architects.

K. S. FORD, JNO. A. WALLS, OCTAVIUS MORRIS, K. S. FORD, JNO. A. WALLS, OCTAVIUS MORRIS, K. S. FORD, JNO. A. WALLS, OCTAVIUS MORRIS.

C. H. BROWN, ARCHITECT, OFFICE, room 15, Spring st., rooms 22 and 23, Schumacher block, Los Angeles.

PETERS & BURNS, ARCHITECTS, room 15, Spring st., rooms 22 and 23, Schumacher block, Los Angeles.

WALTER EVAN JONES, ARCHITECT, room 15, Spring st., rooms 22 and 23, Schumacher block, Los Angeles.

FRANK J. CAPTAIN AND J. LEE, ARCHITECTS, room 15, Spring st., rooms 22 and 23, Schumacher block, Los Angeles.

JOHN C. PELTON, JR., ARCHITECT, Wilson block, 24 W. First st., room 20.

A. D. GILLESPIE, C.E., ARCHITECT, room 15, Spring st., rooms 22 and 23, Schumacher block, Los Angeles.

J. C. NEWSON, ARCHITECT, NO. 108 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

W. R. NORTON, ARCHITECT, 30 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

W. O. MERITHEW, ARCHITECT, room 15, Spring st., rooms 22 and 23, Schumacher block, Los Angeles.

JONEL D. DEANE, ARCHITECT, room 15, Spring st., rooms 22 and 23, Schumacher block, Los Angeles.

CAULKIN & HAAS, ARCHITECTS, 14 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

Educational.

WOODBURY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 120 N. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

For particulars address F. G. WOODBURY, Principal, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE ELLIS COLLEGE WILL OPEN next September under the direction of Prof. Henry Adams, who will continue the college as a boarding and day school for young ladies. Special care will be given to the instruction in the English branches, and in the refining arts of deportment and social graces. The development and expressive reading will be made prominent features in the college course. Address, HENRY ADAMS, Ellis College, Los Angeles.

ELOCUTION! Voice Building, Gesture, Recitation and Dramatic. PROF. J. WHITEHORN, Room 1, "The Ramona," 200 S. Spring st. to 4 daily.

LOS ANGELES CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 404 S. Main st. Every advantage for the study of music, piano, organ and orchestra music, vocal instruction, and complete courses of study. D. E. WILLIAMS, Principal.

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DR. S. SEYMOUR & DOUGHERTY, Office, No. 218, Spring st., from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Telephone, 1018. Dr. Seymour, 1018 N. Main st., University, may be reached by the Elmer Hotel, Room 1018, Main st.

DR. W. J. OLIVER, VETERINARY Surgeon and Dentist, graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Stables, 120 N. Spring st., room 12.

DR. O. M. SCHULTZ HAS REMOVED his office to 120 N. Spring st., room 12. Telephone 1018.

DR. F. D. FOLE, OFFICE CALIFORNIA BUILDING, room 10, 1012 N. Main st., 1012 N. Main st., 1012 N. Main st.

G. F. WHITEWORTH, M.D., THE PAIN-KILLER, 120 N. Spring st., room 12. Telephone 1018.

H. E. CLARKE, M.D., OFFICE, 21 S. Hill st., Telephone 1018.

MRS. H. TYLER WILCOX, M.D., 120 N. Spring st., room 12. Telephone 1018.

DR. J. P. WALLACE, OFFICE, 442 1/2 S. Spring st., residence, No. 10, Winter st.; telephone 1018.

DR. CLINTON FISHER, 25 S. MAIN st., opposite Western state hotel.

DR. HAYNES—259 S. MAIN ST., Telephone 1018.

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DR. WONG HIN, THE FAMOUS PHYSICIAN, 120 N. Spring st., room 12. Telephone 1018.

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Local.

Sunmons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, the California Central Railway Company, plaintiff, vs. Andrew Schwartz, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Andrew Schwartz, defendant.

You are hereby notified to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court in the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, and answer the complaint filed therein, within 10 days exclusive of the day of service, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within 30 days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this court, condemning certain strips of land, 30 feet in width, through the lands of the defendant for the use and benefit of the plaintiff in constructing and maintaining and operating its railway from a junction with the California Southern Railway near Riverside, in San Bernardino county, to the city of Los Angeles, said strips of land are described generally as follows, to-wit:

Situated in the county of Los Angeles, California, being two strips of land of the defendant, being on each side of and parallel to the center line of location of the California Central Railway, to-wit:

Strip No. 1, a strip of land, 30 feet in width, situated in the NE 1/4 of section 26, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., S. 14, as fully described in the complaint herewith exhibited, "A," thereto attached and made part thereof, to which said complaint and reference is hereby made.

And you are hereby notified to appear and show cause why the property described above should not be condemned as prayed for in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, and for the county of Los Angeles, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

C. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.

By F. F. FANNING, Deputy Clerk.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

BOYLE ICE MACHINE COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. C. B. Gould, J. T. Sweeney, and Carroll Cook, special administrators of the estate of C. H. Boyle, deceased, defendants—Sheriff's Sale No. 3559.

Order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of C. H. Boyle, deceased, as set forth in the complaint herewith exhibited, "A," thereto attached and made part thereof, to which said complaint and reference is hereby made.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, on the 30th day of April, A.D. 1938, in the above-entitled action, the Boyle Ice Machine Company, plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against C. H. Boyle, deceased, and his heirs, assigns, and all persons claiming under him, on the 17th day of August, A.D. 1938, for the sum of \$454.64 in gold coin of the United States, with and without interest, and costs of suit, as set forth in the complaint herewith exhibited, "A," thereto attached and made part thereof, to which said complaint and reference is hereby made.

Public notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1938, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house door of the county of Los Angeles, on Spring street, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said debt, with interest, costs and charges, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1938.

Sheriff of Los Angeles County, State of California.

Application to Mortgage Real Estate.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, the First Presbyterian Church of Burbank, California, plaintiff, vs. the Boyle Ice Machine Company, defendant.

On reading and filing the petition of said corporation, First Presbyterian Church of Burbank, for an order of this court authorizing the mortgage of real estate in the county of Los Angeles, California, to the Boyle Ice Machine Company, and the order of this court, to-wit:

That the Boyle Ice Machine Company, defendant, is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, and that the First Presbyterian Church of Burbank, California, is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, and that the Boyle Ice Machine Company, defendant, is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, and that the First Presbyterian Church of Burbank, California, is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, and that the Boyle Ice Machine Company, defendant, is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, and that the First Presbyterian Church of Burbank, California, is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, and that the Boyle Ice Machine Company, defendant, is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, and that the First Presbyterian Church of Burbank, California, is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of 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